meking to make conquest of peace by

I believe that I speak for them when I say two things:
First, that this intolerable Thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force, which we now see so clearly as the German nower, a Thing without conscience of power, a Thing without conscience of honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed and if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly in-tercourse of the nations; and,

Second, that, when this Thing and its power are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose word we can believe and when those spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the bases of law and of covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willise. bases of law and of covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace and pay it ungrudgingly. We know what that price will be. It will be full, impartial justice—justice done at every point and to every nation that the final settlement must affect, emies as well as our friends.

Voices of Humanity Speaking.

You catch with me the voices of umanity that are in the air. They grow daily more audible, more articu-late, more persuasive and they come from the hearts of men everywhere. They insist that the war shall not nd in vindictive action of any kind; hat no nation or people shall be obbed or punished because the irre-ponsible rulers of a single country have themselves done deep and abom-nable wrong.

It is this thought that has been appreciated in the formula, "no annexa-lons, no contributions, no punitive intions, no contributions, no punitive in-demnities." Just because this crude formula expresses the instinctive judg-ment as to right of plain men every-where it has been made diligent use of by the masters of German intrigue to lead the people of Russia astray, and the people of every other country their agents could reach, in order that their agents could reach, in order that a premature peace might be brought about before autocracy has been taught its final and convincing lesson and the people of the world put in control of their own destinies.

control of their own destinies.

But the fact that a wrong use has been made of a just idea is no reason why a right use should not be made of it. It ought to be brought under the patronage of its real friends. Let it be said again that autocracy must first be shown the utter futility of its claims to power or leadership in the modern world. It is impossible to apply any standard of justice so long as such forces are unchecked and undefeated as the present masters of Germany command. Not until that has been done can Right be set up as arbiter and peacemaker among the nations. But when that has been done—as, God willing, it assuredly will be —as, God willing, it assuredly will be —we shall at last be free to do an imprecedented thing and this is the time to avow our purpose to do it. We shall be free to base peace on generosity and justice, to the exclusion of all seitsh claims to advantage even on the part of the victors.

Nothing Shall Turn Us Aside.

Let there be no misunderstanding. Our present and immediate task is to win the war and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accompublished. Every power and resource we possess, whether of men, of money or of material is being devoted and will continue to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved. Those who desire to bring peace about before that purpose is achieved-I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere. We will not entertain k. We shall re-We will not entertain to We shall re gard the war only as won when the German people say to us, through properly accredited representatives, German people say to us, through properly accredited representatives, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and the reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done. They have done a wrong to Beigium, which must be repaired. They have established a power over other lands and peoples than their own—over the great empire of Austria-Hungary, over hitherto free Balkan States, over Turkey and within Asia—which must be relinquished.
Germany's success by skill, by in-

Germany's success by skill, by in-dustry, by knowledge, by enterprise, we did not grudge or oppose, but ad-mired rather. She had built up for herself a real empire of trade and in-fluence, secured by the peace of the earld. We were content to abide the civalries of manufacture, science and powerce that were involved for us in her asymma and stand or fall as we had or did not days to be that and the initiative to surpass her. Out at the moment when she had conspicuously won her triumphs of peace she threw them away to establish in their stead what the world will no longer permit to be established, military and political domination by arms by which to oust where she could not excel the rivals she most feared and hated.

Must Break Prumian Mennee.

The peace we make must remedy that wrong . It must deliver the once fair lands and happy peoples of Bei-gium and northern France from the Prussian conquest and the Prussian menace, but it must also deliver the peoples of Austria-Hungary, the peoples of the Balkans and the peoples of Turkey, alike in Europe and in Azia, from the impudent and alien domination of the Prussian military and commercial autocracy.

We owe it, however, to ourselves to say that we do not wish in any way to impair or to rearrange the Austroto impair or to rearrange the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is no affair of ours what they do with their own! life, either industrially or politically. We do not purpose or desire to dic-tate to them in any way. We only desire to see that their affairs are left in their own hands, in all mat-ters, great or small. We shall hope to secure for the peoples of the Hal-kan peninsula and for the people of the Turkish Empire the right and op-portunity to make their own lives portunity to make their own lives safe, their own fortunes secure against pression or injustice and from the ctation of foreign courts or parties, and our attitude and purpose with regard to Germany herself are of a like kind. We intend no wrong against the German Empire, no interference with her internal affairs. We should deem either the one or the other ab-solutely unjustifiable, absolutely con-trary to the principles we have professed to live by and to hold most sacred ughout our life as a natio

Germans Deceived by Masters. The people of Germany are being told by the men whom they now per-mit to deceive them and to act as their masters that they are fighting for the very life and existence of their empire, a war of desperate self-defence against deliberate aggression. Nothing could be more grossly or wan-tonly false, and we must seek by the utmost openness and candor as to our utmost openiess and candor as to our real alms to convince them of its falseness. We are in fact fighting for their emancipation from fear, along with our own, from the fear as well as from the fact of unjust attack by neighbors or rivals or schemers after world empire. No one is threatening the existence or the independence or the peaceful enterprise of the Ger-

The worst that can happen to the detriment of the German people is this that if they should still, after the war is over, continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing interested to disturb the the world, men or classes of men whom the other peoples of the world could not trust, it might be im-possibly to admit them to the partner-ship of nations which must hence-

forth guarague the world's peace. That partnership must be a partner-ship of peofles, not a mere partner-ship of governments. It might be impossible also, in such untoward cir-cumstances, to admit Germany to the free economic intercourse which must free economic filtercourse which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a real peace. But there would be no aggression in that; and such a situation, inevitable be-cause of distrust, would, in the very nature of things, sooner or later cure itself by processes which would as-suredly set in.

itself by processes which would assuredly set in.

The wrongs, the very deep wrongs,
committed in this war will have to
be righted. That of course. But
they cannot and must not be righted
by the commission of similar wrongs
against Germany and her allies. The
world will not permit the commission
of similar wrongs as a means of reparation and settlement. Statesmen
must by this time have learned that
the opinion of the world is everywhere the opinion of the world is everywhere wide awake and fully comprehends the issues involved. No representa-tive of any self-governed nation will dare disregard it by attempting any such covenants of selfshness and com-promise as were entered into at the congress of Vienna.

Must Hear Plain People.

The thought of the plain people

The thought of the plain people here and everywhere throughout the world, the people who enjoy no privalege and have very simple and unsophisticated standards of right and wrong, is the air all Governments must henceforth breathe if they would live. It is in the full disclosing light of that thought that all policies must be conceived and executed in this nidday hour of the world's life.

German rulers have been able to upset the peace of the world only because the German people were not suffered under their tutelage to share the comradeship of the other peoples of the world either in thought or in purpose. They were allowed to have no opinion of their own which might be set up as a rule of conduct for those who exercised authority over them. But the congress that concludes this war will feel the full strength of the tides that run now in the hearts and consciences of free men everywhere. Its conclusions will run with those tides.

All these things have been true All these things have been true from the very beginning of this stupendous war, and I cannot help thinking that if they had been made plain at the very outset the sympathy and enthusiasm of the Russian people might have been once for all enlisted on the side of the Allies, suspicion and distrust swept away and a real and lasting union of purpose effected. Had they believed these things at the very moment of their revolution and had they been confirmed in that the very moment of their revolution and had they been confirmed in that belief since, the sad reverses which have necently marked the progress of their affairs toward an ordered and

stable government of free men might have been avoided. The Russian people have been poi-soned by the very same falsehoods that have kept the German people in the dark, and the poleon has been ad-ministered by the very same hands. The only possible antidote is the truth. It cannot be uttered too plainly

Price of Justice Great.

From every point of view, there-fore, it has seemed to be my duty to speak these declarations of purpose, to speak these declarations of purpose, to add these specific interpretations to what I took the liberty of saying to the Senate in January. Our entrance into the war has not altered our attitude toward the settlement that must come when it is over. When I said in January that the nations of the world were entitled not only to free pathways upon the sea, but also to assured and unmolested access to those pathways. I was thinking, and I am thinking now, not of the smaller and weaker nations alone, which need our countenance and support, but also and weaker nations alone, which need our countenance and support, but also of the great and powerful nations and of our present enemies as well as our present associates in the war. I was thinking, and am thinking now, of Austria herself, among the rest, as well as of Serbia and of Poland.

Justice and equality of rights can be had only at a great price. We are seeking permanent, not temporary seeking permanent, not temporary, foundations for the peace of the world and must seek them candidly and fearlessly. As always, the right

will prove to be the expedient. What shall we do then, to push this great war of freedom and justice to its righteous conclusion? clear away with a thorough hand all impediments to success and we must make every adjustment of law that will facilitate the full and free use of our whole capacity and force as a

w very embarrassing obstacle that stand of our way is that we are at war with observed but not with her allies. I therefore the congress immediately declare the United States in a state of war with Austria-Hungary.

Does it seem strange to you that this should be the conclusion of the argument I have just addressed to you?

you? It is not. It is in fact the in-evitable logic of what I have said. Austria-Hungary is for the time being austria-rungary is for the time being not her own mistress, but simply the vascal of the German Government. We must face the facts as they are and act upon them without sentiment in this stern business. The Government of Austria-Hungary is not acting upon its own initiative or in response, to the wighes and facilities of sponse to the wishes and feelings

its own peoples, but as the instrument of another nation.

We must meet its force with our own and regard the Central Powers as but one. The war can be success-fully conducted in no other way. The same logic would lead also to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. They also are the tools of Germany. But they are mere tools and do not yet stand in the direct path of our necessary action. We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where immediate and practical considerations lead us and

not heed any others.

The financial and military measures The mancial and military measures which must be adopted will suggest themselves as the war and its undertakings develop, but I will take the liberty of proposing to you certain other acts of legislation which seem to me to be needed for the support of the war and for the release of our whole force and energy.

Legislation Must Be Extended. It will be necessary to extend in certain particulars the legislation of the last session with regard to allen enemies; and also necessary, I believe, to create a very definite and particular control over the entrance and departure of all persons into and from the United States. Legislation should be enacted de-

fining as a criminal offence every wil-ful violation of the Presidential proc-lamations relating to enemy aliens promulgated under section 4067 of promulgated under section 4007 of the revised statutes and providing appropriate punishments; and women as well as men should be included under the terms of the acts placing restraints upon alien enemies. It is likely that as time goes on many alien enemies will be willing to be fed and housed at the expense of the Government in the detention camps, and it would be the purpose of the legislation I have suggested to confine offenders among them in penitentiaries and other similar institutions, where they could be made to work as other eriminals do.

Recent experience has convinced me that the Congress must go further in authorising the Government to set authorising the Government to est limits to prices. The law of supply and demand, I am sorry to say, has been replaced by the law of unre-

strained selfishness. While we have eliminated profiteering in several branches of industry it still runs impudently rampant in others. The Impudently rampant in others. The farmers, for example, complain with a great deal of justice that, while the regulation of food prices restricts their incomes, no restraints are placed upon the prices of most of the things they must themselves purchase, and similar inequities obtain on all sides.

inequities obtain on all sides.

It is imperatively necessary that the consideration of the full use of the water power of the country and also the consideration of the systematic and yet economical development of such of the natural resources of the country as are still under the control of the Federal Government should be resumed and affirmatively and constructively dealt with at the earliest possible moment. The pressing need of such legislation is daily becoming more obvious.

Poreign Trade Seeds Attention. The legislation proposed at the last session with regard to regulated combinations among our exporters, in order to provide for our foreign trade a more effective organization and method of cooperation, ought by all means to be completed at this session.

And I beg that the members of the House of Representatives will permit me to express the opinion that it will be impossible to deal in any way but a very wasteful and extravagant fashion with the enormous appropriations of the public moneys which must continue to be made, if the war is to be properly sustained, unless the House will consent to return to its former practice of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee, in order that responsibility may be centred, expenditures standardized and made uniform

and waste and duplication as much as possible avoided. Additional legislation may also be-Additional legislation may also be-come necessary before the present Congress adjourns in order to effect the most efficient coordination and operation of the railway and other transportation systems of the coun-try; but to that I shall, if circum-stances should demand, call the at-tention of Congress upon another oc-nasion.

If I have overlooked anything that ought to be done for the more ef-fective conduct of the war, your own counsels will supply the omission. What I am perfectly clear about is that in the present session of the Congress our whele attention and energy should be concentrated on the vigorous and rapid and successful prosecution of the great task of winning the war. We can do this with all the greater

seal and enthusiasm because we know that for us tols is a war of high principle, debased by no selfish ambition of conquest or spollation; be-cause we know, and all the world knows, that we have been forced into it to save the very institutions we live under from corruption and destruction. The purposes of the Central Powers strike straight at the very heart of everything we believe in: their methods of warfare outrage every principle of humanity and of knightly honor; their intrigue has knightly honor; their intrigue has corrupted the very thought and spirit corrupted the very thought and spirit of many of our people; their sinister and secret diplomacy has sought to take our very territory away from us and disrupt the union of the States. Our safety would be at an end, our honor forever sullied and brought into contempt were we to permit their triumph. They are striking at the very existence of democracy and lib-

Intent Should Be Irreproachable. It is because it is for us a war of It is because it is for us a war of high, disinterested purpose, in which all the free peoples of the world are banded together for the vindication of right, a war for the preservation of our nation and of all that it has held dear of principle and of purpose, that we feel ourselves doubly constrained to propose for its outcome only that which is righteous and of irreproachable intention, for our foes as well as for our friends.

The cause being just and hely, the

The cause being just and holy, the settlement must be of like motive and quality. For this we can fight, but for nothing less noble or less worthy of our traditions. For this cause we entered the war and for this cause will we battle until the last gun is

I have spoken plainly because this ms to me the time when it is most necessary to speak plainly, in order that all the world may know that even in the heat and ardor of the struggle and when our whole thought is of carrying the war through to its end we have not for-gotten any ideal or principle for which the name of America has been held in honor among the nations and for which it has been our glory to contend in the great generations that tent before us.

con c. The eyes of the people have been opened and they see. The hand of Ged is laid upon the nations. He will show them favor, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear heights of "mown justice and more,

President. Only those possessed of vision like the President or of those who have been in Germany during the war can appreciate the nearness of the President. anger which still threatens the world Beat Germany first and talk afterward --that is the moral of the President's address, and with all those who wish that result I feel that it is the duty of every American to let the President run the war and direct not only the fighting but the talking. Therefore I have nothing to say on the subject except to reiterate my admiration for the address

N. Y. LEADS IN WAR WORK.

This City Eclipses All Others in

Medical Quota. New York city leads all other cities of the United States in the quota of men whom the other peoples of the end women performing war duties in France. This city has contributed more surgeons. physicians and Red Cross nurses for service with the American base hospital in France than any other

and the Presbyterian-are serving Somewhere in France with the Amercian army, and four others, organized in this city, are prepared to leave when ordered.

More than half of the twenty-four
Brooklyn physicians comprising the
Kings County Base Hospital Unit No. 37, which will proceed to France soon after the first of the year, have been or dered into active service by Surgeon-General Gorgas, U. S. A. COURIER-JOI

N. Y. PAPERS EXTOL

"Tribune" Says It Breathes Country's True Purpose in Waging War.

GERMAN PRESS VIEWS

Praise It as Voicing Sentiment of People and Breathing Their Purpose.

New York morning newspapers com ment as follows on the President's adtress to Congress:

WORLD-Unquestionably the dent has voiced the sentiment of the American people both in his definition of the kind of peace that can be accepted and in his call for the most vigorous prosecution of the war of which the nation is capable. We believe, as well, that he has voiced the sentiment of all the great peoples who are stilling. their blood and treasure in resisting the domination of the most ruthless military autocracy known to modern history. In him the democracies of the world have found a leader whose eyes look steadily and unflinchingly toward the light.

TIMES-The President's address it at once Bluminating and inspiring. It throws the clear light of truth and reason upon the path which we are pursuing, it answers questions, dissolves foubts, it justifies. It will inspire the American people to new courage, it will strengthen their resolve, it will fortify them to endure the burdens and losses them to endure the burdens and losses of war. It is a uniting utterance, its rpirit is that of the people of the country, of the whole people. To our allies, with other evidences so abundant, it gives the assurance that the people of the United States, solidly, unflinchingly, with clear knowledge of what they have undertaken and with full determination to achieve that purpose, give their united support to the President in his consecration of all our resources of men, of money, of material, of courage and of fortitude to the purposes of the

TRIBUNE-President Wilson's mes TRIBUNE—President Wilson's mes-sage to Congress breathes the country's true purpose in prosecuting the war. However much we may define and re-define our attitude toward diplomatic settlements at the end of the war, our main purpose remains clearcut and un-mistakable. The after the war settle-ments are secondary and subsidiary. They are for the future and will depend not on what we think or say now not on what we think or say now but on what the situation is when the war is finished. So long as we accom-plish our one definite purpose, which is to overthrow the militaristic autocracy now intrenched in the Central Eu-ropean States, it is of minor consequence to us what particular re-adjustments of territorial boundaries in Europe, Asia and Africa may come out of a peace congress.

f a peace congress.

Last January, before we declared war, Mr. Wilson announced a programme for "peace without victory." Since we seek victory now that plan has become inapplicable. But some jarring echoes of it are still to be found in yesterday's mes-sage. Purely as a matter of theory and on the part of a non-belligerent it was competent for the United States to ap-prove last January the formula of no in-demnities and no annexations. But as a belligerent it is imprudent for us to tie ourselves down to such a formula. We cannot be true to our main purpose of exterminating Hohenzollernism and Hapsburgism and at the same time dep-recate interference with the territorial boundaries or "internal affairs of Ger-many and Austria-Hungary."

We do interfere in an extreme sense with the "internal affairs" of Germany and Austro-Hungary when we declare that we mean to expel the German and Austro-Hungarian imperial houses and to subvert both the efficient despotism

perris upon their own peoples.

The President is a man who keeps his word, and it is a strong word that he uttered before the Congress yesterday. NEW YORKER HEROLD-The strik-

ingly outstanding point in the Presi-dent's message to Congress is the statement that a declaration of war or tria-Hungary is the logical demand of circumstances. It is reported the Presi pora; and did not even acquaint the

"BEAT GERMANY FIRST."

Gerard Says That Is the Moral of President's Address.

James W. Gerard, formerly American Ambassador to Germany, made this statement last night, after reading President Wison's address to Congress:

"As an American I am proud of the Clear, splendid statement of our great President. Only those possessed of Certain passages in the message al-

most convey the impression as if they had been written with a thought of the Bolsheviki revelations, that is to say. as if they contained a hint to the Allies in arms of America that the United Stâtes will oppose lust of conquest. This view we did not, however, desire

whether he regards the alleged secret documents as authentic. HERALD-As the President holds out hope to the German people for admis-sion to the brotherhood of free peoples ce they have proved themselves the has no hesitancy in showing t what will happen if they continue to permit themselves to live under ambitious

in control of their Government they necessarily will be excluded from the partnership of nations, for that partnership, if it is to be of value in the promotion of world peace, must be one of OUT OF TOWN VIEWS.

eading Newspapers Join in Praise of the Message. Editorial comment from American newspapers outside of New York city is COURIER-JOURNAL (Louisville)-

General Gorgas, U. S. A.

Pending the departure of the unit, which would have been on overseas duty since the war began, has won the world's procession and more than 500 Red Cross nursesses and more than 500 Red Cross nursesses and more than 500 Red Cross nursesses in the unit, who would have been on overseas duty since the war began, has won the world's ence the

President's Logic Deadly.

PLAIN DEALER (Cleveland)-The PLAIN DEALER (Cleveland)—The outstanding feature of the President's address is, of course, the recommendation that Congress shall at once declare a state of war between this Republic and the Empire of Austria-Hungary—a move which Americans will indorse without equivocation. The only point of difference, if any, is likely to arise over the President's suggestion that for the present the Government shall maintain the fiction of peace with Turkey and Bulgaria, Germany's other Turkey and Bulgaria, Germany's other

"However, the probability of war with "However, the probability of war with these minor allies of Prussia is clearly foreshadowed by the President's words. Americans who have declared themselves in favor of declaring war upon all three of Germany's tools and allies may, not have long to wait before their suggestion is carried out.

"There is no escaping the deadly logic

of the President's presentation. There is no answer but the answer of surrender and confession to the President's terrific impeachment.

"Most readers of this momentous document will agree that although its conspicuous single feature is the recomwell, that he has voiced the sentiment mendation that the mask of a fictitious of all the great peoples who are spilling peace between Austria and the United their blood and treasure in resisting the States be torn off forthwith, the message is most impressive as a calm inter-pretation of democracy's cause in the war and a forceful restatement of what America and its allies are expending blood and treasure to accomplish."

PIONEER PRESS (St. Paul)-If the address to Congress is viewed on its merits as a State utterance it will suffer by comparison with the Presi-dent's other enunciations on the war. It dent's other enunciations on the war. It lacks the originality, vitality and directness for which his reply to Pope Benedict and his appeal for a declaration of war will be remembered. He proposes a consideration of the question "When shall we consider the war won?" but falls to state definitely what he deems to be the nation's and the Government's answer to the question. The world as a whole has thrown up its hands at the believed hopelessness of separating the German people from their Government and Emperor. It has scoffed at any person who has held this as a way out of the world's German problem.

GERMAN COMMENT.

Views of Newspapers Outside of New York City.

DIE AMERIKA (St. Louis)—In his nessage the President emphasizes the view that the war can be considered won only when the German people have been converted to his way of thinking And that view is reiterated to be the confession that its present and past rulers are and have been guilty of the crimes as charged: furthermore, that the said German people shall give their consent to an agreement resting on jus-tice and the restitution for the injuries

Should the German people not agree to the foregoing demands, nor compre-hend their justice, Mr. Wilson would see the German people excluded from that "partnership of nations" which hence forth has to guarantee the peace of th world. In this way the President's message is permeated by an optimism that "old" Europe with its historical tradi-tions, will have some difficulty in comprehending. Only the future can tell whether the President is able to carry this through in its entirety. It seems to us that even among the Alleis this pro-gramme is destined to meet with oppo-

WESTLICHE POST (St. Louis)-President Wilson in his annual message to Congress advocated an immediate declaration of war against Austria-Hundeclaration of war against Austria-Hungary, thus placing himself in full accord with the expressed views of most of the Jeading members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. This is as it should be, for the recent state of affairs could not have been indefinitely maintained any more than could have the relation between Germany and Italy two years ago after the latter had entered the war against Austria.

Looking at it from every point of view.

There have been no such number of

BROOKLYN AVIATOR KILLED IN FRANCE Trincard of Lafayette Corps Dies in Aerial Accident.

PARIS. Dec. 4.-Charles Trincard of Brooklyn, a member of the Lafayette Flying Corps, was killed in an aerial accident Sunday. He was the first American member of the Foreign Legion

more German machines vesterday, makthe seventeenth has not yet been confirmed by the official observers, who are

to place in the forefront, for it is still STILL FIGHTING IN PALESTINE. a question whether the President did allude to that, as it is equally a question situation on the Whole Un-

changed, Allenby Reports.

London, Dec. 4 — Military operations continue in Palestine northwest of Jerusalem, but no important change in the situation has occurred, the War Office announces. The statement follows: Gen. Allenby reports that the situa-tion generally is unchanged. There has been some fighting in the vicinity of Beit Urel Foka, in which we have taken prisoners. East county troops successfully raided a Turkish post south of Nahr Auja and accounted for the whole of its garrison. Our airplanes continue to bomb

Turkish communications in the vicinity of Tulkeram with successful re-French Cabinet Bans Slackers.

Paris. Dec. 4.—One of the decisions taken to-day by the Cabinet was aimed directly at slackers dodging active service. It declares that no men mobilized for the army shall be admitted to or retained in the offices of Ministers or Under Secretaries.

God and Myself

An inquiry into the True Religion By Martin J. Scott, S. J. With an Introduction by Cardinal Gibbons
It gives a firm basis of religion to all who
eak the Truth.

With the fascination of a novel it deals rith the big things of life. At All Book-Stores \$1.00 net. By mail \$1.10. P. J. KENEDY & SONS, 44 Barcley Street New York

Scores to Be Thrown Into Jail Soon After Declaration of War.

MANY FLED RECENTLY

Hostile Acts Here in Germany's Service by Viennese

Agents Known.

Agents Known.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Declaration of war with Austria-Hungary involves little readjustment of affairs between the United States and the Dual Monarchy because the state of war, which Congress is about to declare exists, actually has been a fact for many months.

malicious teaching. He said that in the next generation any schooloby will be able to comprehend the folly of the whole German war doctrine.

It was to the American with a "judicial mind," who had acquired one without any study of law, that Gir. Taft addressed himself principally in his talk last night. He said that in the next generation any schooloby will be able to comprehend the folly of the whole German war doctrine.

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It was to the American with a "judicial mind," who had acquired one without any study of law, that Gir. Taft addressed himself principally in his talk last night. He said that in the next generation any schooloby will be able to comprehend the folly of the whole German war doctrine.

It was to the American with a "judicial mind," who had acquired one without any study of law, that Gir. Taft addressed himself principally in his talk last night. He said that there are entirely too many "judicial minds" in the United States and that there are entirely too many "judicial minds" in the United States and that there are entirely too many "judicial minds" in the warmed himself principally in his talk last night. He said that there are entirely too many "judicial minds" in the maxing principal transfer and the comprehend the folly of the whole German war doctrine.

The max to the American with a "judicial minds" in the last night. He said that there are entirely too many "judicial minds" in the last night. He said that there are entirely

has been a fact for many months.

Scores of Austro-Hungarian subjects was likely to last from two to four years more and that in all probability from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 American soldiers would be required to bring it to a final victory. As the most eminent to a final victory. As the most eminent country will be per under surveil-lance by Department of Justice agents (Senator La Follette. He had to wait a lance by Department of Justice agents Genator La Follette. He had to a for months but have not been taken into custody because of lack of definite evi-

Monarchy automatically All become enemy allens and be subject to summary arrest and internment.

Recent Exedus of Austrians.

hostile activities of Austrians, who were not subject to the restrictions imposed on unnaturalised Germans by the state of war with Germany. Those caught in illegal acts were arrested and tried under the usual criminal statutes. Many others were free to travel and obtain in-formation valuable to America's enemies, however, while keeping their conduct

technically within the law.

Government investigators recently reported an exodus of educated Austrians from the United States and it is believed they fied in anticipation of a formal dec-laration of war against their country. Among them were known to be men who had been connected with hostile inter-

become immediately smendable to the week.

President's recent order requiring enemy Con
aliens to register with public authorities. engin

Registration First in East.

Regulations to put into effect the enemy alien registration will be issued within a few days by the Department of Justice, and applied at first only to eastern cities, where the police will con-duct the registration, recording detailed information concerning each registrant. The task will be three times greater than

when planned only for Germans.
Officials realize that most Austro-Hungarians in this country are harmless, and a great proportion, particularly of Hungarians, Bohemians and Slavie elements are actually pro-Ally, conse-quently consideration will be shown in administering the enemy alien regula-

STAATS-ZEITUNG—Summed up and totalled, what Mr. Wilson will accept as a basis for peace with Germany and ination of the present German Government and hard shared and sustrial-Hungary appears to be the elimination of the present German Government and the destruction of its influence beyond its own borders.

This and certain exparatory demands is apparently all that stands between these countries and peace to-day. How long it will be permitted to stand dependent on the stand depe Austria, as the willing or unwilling ally of Germany, has gradually come into a position where officials of the American "although projects for anti-aircraft guns laye here adopted have been adopted and have been adopted and laye here adopted and layer here and la front literally a part of the western front, on which American forces are

operating.

There has been no outstanding "overt net" on the part of Austria against the United States; there have been rather series of acts short of being class beginning of the European war.

Austrian Officials Alded Germany. Long before former Ambassador Dumba was uncovered and sent home to Vienna as an instigator of strikes in American manufacturing plants the Gov ernment had evidence that the Austrian diplomatic and consular service was being used in this country for Germany's warlike purposes. The secret service found the Austrian diplomatic code and the offices of Austrian consuls were being used for activities Germany could not carry on in the United States with her own officials.

In some cases when

In some cases where submarines sank hemselves were Austrian, but there was little doub' that the officers and most striking case of . at sort was the destruction of the Italian liner Ancona. nsibility never was ee-

Austrian U-Boat Killed American.

which attracted the attention of the nation was that upon the American tank steamer Petrolite. An Austrian subma-rine fired on the ship, killed a member of the crew and forcibly took off supplies while the master was held as a hostage on the submarine. Nothin but evasive diplomatic correspondence ever came of it. The American steamer Schuylkill, sunk last week, is believed to have been sent down by an Austrian submarine, but there has seen no absolute proof.

German submarines in the Mediterra. nean have been flying the Austrian flag and Austrian submarines have been fly-ing the German flag. Apparently com-manders of both navies have been interhanging flags to avoid responsibility

DIAMONDS **EMERALDS** SAPPHIRES

> RUBIES -as rare in quality as our Pearls

DREICER &CO Jewels FIFTH AVENUE - FORTY-SEXTH - NEW YORK -

WILSON ADDRESS Which find an invincible response in AUSTRIAN SUSPECTS MUST CLUB GERMAN PEOPLE, SAYS PAFT WILL BE ARRESTED Asserts They Need It as Much ALLIES' SOLIDARITY

That the German people need a decisive beating fully as much as their military rulers need it, and that the world will not be made safe for democracy until people and rulers have been "hit on the head with a club" was the conclusion drawn by former President William Howard Taft last night at the end of an hour's discussion of the war at the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers

Mr. Taft based his assumption on the theory that the German nation through all its people is suffering from a form of insanity engendered by forty years of malicious teaching. He said that in the next generation any schoolboy will be

when Congress adopts President Wilson's recommendation that a state of war against Austria-Hungary be declared unnaturalised subjects of the Dual Monarchy automatically of the Dual

For several months Government agents Major-Gen. Black's Estimate have been gathering information on the Based on Operations for 1.500,000 Army.

> WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- Engineer operations, including the equipment of the corps and railroad and other construction for the expeditionary force in France, will cost almost \$1,000,000,000 in 1919.

The exact estimate made public today in the annual report of Major-Gen. William Black, chief of engineers, is \$892,000,000 and is based on providing for engineer operations of 1,500,000 men. ests. Consequently a declaration of war at this time would be too late to permit \$135,000,000. For this work this year the apprehension of some of the most Congress appropriated \$1,174,000, but a dangerous leaders of the enemy espion-deficiency of \$12,100,000 was incurred age systems.

Almost a million Austrian subjects in the United States would be affected by a declaration of war, for they would on the British front at Cambral this

Congress provided \$94,500,000 aliens to register with public authorities. engineer operations this year, but de-Forbidding them to travel without spe-cial permit, and barring them from been submitted, the report says "for waterfronts, warehouses and terminals. construction work to be accomplished by the force in France."

The report shows equipment for seventy divisions, or approximately 1,000,000 men, was purchased within 250 hours after the declaration of war. It included 8,700,000 articles, among them four miles of pontoon bridges. Every unit sent to France took its full engineer equipment with it.

Discussing coast fortifications, Gen.

Black says it is no longer feasible to con-sider this as a fixed project. Improvement in naval ordnance makes coast defences go out of date, he says, before they can be insished. He recommends that hereafter a regular annual prothat hereafter a regular annual programme be prepared providing for the
replacement of from 4 to 10 per cent, of
the fortifications each year.

Harbor defences now form formidable
obstacles to enemy fleets, the report conobstacles to enemy fleets, the report conobstacles to enemy fleets, the defences of the control of the control
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obstacles to enemy neets, the report con-tinues, and when backed by the defences on the land side already planned will af-ford good protection to the cities and prevent enemy use of the harbors as But this is not regarded as sufficient. Jury Rules Automobilist Must

TO 'ADVISE' LONDON Representatives Will Be Told

Alexander Trachtenberg, an instructor in the Rand School of Social Science and a member of the German Federation of the New York Socialist party issued asked the national committee to con-Representative in Congress, and tell him just how to behave himself while he in Washington.

What to Do in Congress.

"The national committee will con-fer with Mr. London and tell him exactly what is expected of him." said Trachtenberg, who has been prominent in German Socialist circles for several years. "He will be told just what to

not want to do as he was told. It is compared that this statement by Trachtenbers, who was active as a Geraman Socialist before the United States entered the war, followed Mr. London's lean war veterans and high school The first attack on an American ship thich attracted the attention of the nawas also quoted as having declared that regiment to be mustered in while he was for world peace always, peace fanaticism should not be carried Lieut. E. E. Bellows and Security.

R. S. Bell.

Agreements Are Concluded and Supreme Naval Committee Is Decided Upon.

UNITY IN EVERY FIELD

General Staff Is Working on Definite Programme to Achieve Victory.

PARIS, Dec. 4.-The Foreign Office fficially announced to-day that at the recent interalled conference, in which the United States participated, agree ments were concluded "upon the basis of a complete understanding and close soldiarity among the Allies for the solution of the questions in which they have a common interest in the war It was announced also that the creation of a supreme interallied naval committee had been decided upon.

The interallied general staff, if was stated, was working upon a definite military programme which was placing unity of military action in the way of certain realisation.

The announcement regarding the re-ASK \$892,000,000 The announcement regarding the refollowing official statement:

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs reported to the Cabinet Council to-day the results of the conference of the Allies. The reading of communications from the presidents of each section of the allied conference, at which were present for the first time representatives of all the countries taking part with us in this war, has given felicitous results from every point of view. They give asurance of practical unity of acion, economically, financially and milt

upon the basis of a complete understand ing and close solidarity among the Allies for the solution of the questions in which they have a common interest in the war. The financial needs of each of them, the rne numerial needs of each of them, the requirements of their armament, their transport, their food, have been the subjects of profound study which guarantees perfect satisfaction. The creation of a supreme interallied naval committee has been determined upon. Military action, has been placed upon. unity of action has been placed upon the course of certain realization by the the course of certain realization by the interallied general staff, which is a work upon an established programm

of all military questions.
"From a diplomatic point of view entire accord resulted from the discussions
among the representatives of the Powers upon all the business, which has been arranged together, to assure the common victory of their countries."

4 AMERICANS DIE IN FRANCE

Gen. Pershing Reports New Soldier Victims of Disease. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- Four deals were reported to-day by Gen. Pershing: Bugler Harry F. Davis, engineers, cerebro spinal meningitis; Philadelphia Private Frank J. Flanagan, headou

ters company, field artillery, intest obstructions; Pawtucket, R. I.

\$10,000 FOR LOSS OF ARM.

A jury in the Bronx County Supre-

ence Goldstein and her husband A ... mobile operated by Goldstein ran boy down at 167th street and 7 ff street. Mrs. Goldstein was not

GUARD GROWS RAPIDLY

Gen. Sherrill's Organization Will Soon Be at Full Strength.

The New York State Guard act Brooklyn during the last week that Brig-Gen. Sherrill's new organization is growing and w pared for any emergency in or a the great borough. In addition a two companies of the Veteran (for Artillery, which have been mustage the Twenty-third Infantry, New Guard, three companies of the Home fence Corns stationed in Long is towns have been assigned to

According to reports in Socialist cir- Guard. According to reports in Socialist circles yesterday, Trachtenberg, who is a
member of the central committee as
well as of the German Federation, told
Mr. London at a recent meeting of the
committee that he could resign if he did
Stony Brook, under the comman

ELECTRICAL DESIGNERS AND DRAFTSMEN

THE American International Shipbuilding Corporation, as agents for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, is constructing a large number of cargo ships and transports for government use in combating the submarine, and still requires the services of five expert Eleteric. Draftsmen and five Electrical Designers on Industrial and Power Plant Work. This is an exceptionally attractive proposition for high-class men. Make your application by latter only. State fully your education, record and present

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